

SPORTS

Olympic champions still below par

Over 100 racing cyclists are vying for the medals of the USSR winter cycling championship at the Krylatskoye Olympic cycling track in Moscow. The program features all five Olympic track events.

The very first day of the finals produced the first sensation: 21-year-old Yuri Lopyrev from Chelyabinsk, as yet known only to specialists, won the 4 km individual pursuit race in 4 min. 40.292 sec, dethroning Olympic champion Valery Novichikov from Minsk, who clocked 4:40.41 sec in the final. Olympic debut Alexander Kravtsov from Leningrad, was third.

In the 1,000 m heat standing start the favorites proved their supremacy, with winner Konstantin Kharabov from the Moscow Region, world champion in the team pursuit race, clocking 1 min. 54.631 sec. Two world sprinting champions Sergei Kopylov from Tula, was second in 1:05.415. Prior to the championship he told me that it was these trials that helped him develop speed for his favorite sprinting events.

Alexander Dubichkin and leader Viktor Kishchenko, from Khabarovsk, set a new world indoor record of 77.380 km in an hour's race, nearly two kilometers improvement on the former record set five years ago by Australian Doyle. Earlier the two from Khabarovsk set a new world mark in the 50 km race.

The championship winds up on January 31.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Aston Villa takes Super Cup

The British Aston Villa football club has defeated Barcelona 3-0, in the return game at

home to pick up the Super Cup. Barcelona won the home game, 1-0.



Ivan Lendl in action.

Photo AP-TASS

IVAN LENDL WINS

Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl, 22, has scored another major win, coming out on top at one of the most prestigious and representative tournaments, the Grand Prix Masters, which draws the world's top aces on the strength of their performance in the Grand Prix series.

The tournament's defending winner, Lendl, was at his most brilliant this time. In the quarterfinals he eliminated French champion Yannick Noah, 6-4, 7-5, and took just over an hour in the semifinals to dispose of Wimbledon winner Jimmy Connors of the USA, 6-3, 6-1.

A crowd of 18,000 gathered at Madison Square Gardens witnessed Lendl's spectacular final win over the world No. 1 player, American John McEnroe, 21, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

In the 13 years of the Grand Prix Masters tournament, Lendl is the third, after Romanian Ilie Nastase and Swede Björn Borg, to have won the title twice.

SMETANINA READY FOR SEASON

At Bakuriani, Olympic winner Raisa Smetanina, from Syktyvkar, won the USSR Cup 10 km skiing race in 31 min 51 sec in -15°C weather. She finished

well ahead of second placed Taisa Suslova, from Moscow (33:05.7). Earlier, Smetanina triumphed in the 5 km race.

HANDBALL: OPPONENTS KNOWN

The opponents of the Soviet handball teams vying for the European cups have been determined. Among the women in the quarterfinal games, which will be held on February 14-20 and 21-27, Kiev Spartak (Cup Winners Cup) will meet Stockholm players, and the Rostov Rostselmash (Cup Holders Cup) will clash in Hungary with Budapest Spartak. The Soviet teams will hold the first games at home. In the International Handball Federation Cup, Baku Avtomobilist will first play with Bane (Sombor, Yugoslavia) in an away game.

Men's teams will play in the semifinals on March 21-27 and on March 28-April 3. The USSR champions, Moscow Central Army Club, will play in Yugoslavia first, against the country's strongest team—Metaloplastika.

In the Cup Holders Cup, Hungarian Volán (Szeged) will meet at home the winner of the pair Grosvalstad (FRG) Army Club (Minsk) for the first game. Zaporozhye ZIL will meet Reinickendorfer Füchse (West Berlin) in an away game for the International Handball Federation Cup.

CAC IN THE LEAD

Kiev Sokol players (white jerseys) tried more than once to protect their goal during the match with the defending champions—the Central Army Club—but to no avail. They were beaten, 9-1, and CAC consolidated their lead.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov

'Team America' yet coachless

The US Soccer Federation has announced the creation of a "Team America", new US national to represent the USA in international competitions. Federation president Gene Edwards and president of the North American Soccer League Howard Samuel addressed at a New York press conference that the team's chief goal will be preparation for the 1988 world championship.

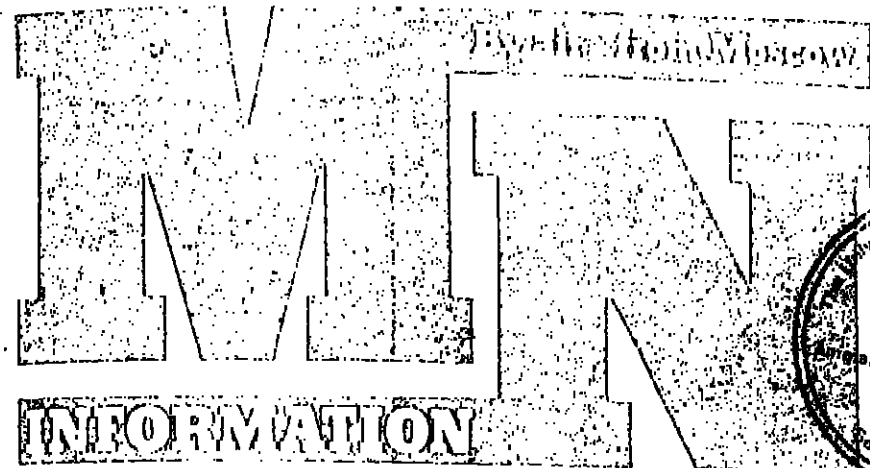
They also stated that the 20-player squad will attend the full league championship programme this season and will

play 20 games against major national world teams.

The team's backbone will be pro league players. Edwards stressed that to put together a team which could tackle the world's best teams it would have to be well-knit, and we will try to achieve this provided all our best players can be brought together into one team, he added.

"Team America" will go into practice in mid-February — but it has no coach yet.

Vladimir McMILLIN



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DIALOGUE BETWEEN ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Soviet Peace Committee has held an information dialogue between representatives of movements and organizations campaigning for disarmament and peace from 18 countries of Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia.

In the course of the exchange of views profound concern was expressed with the present aggravation in the international situation, with the irresponsible propaganda of the inhuman doctrines of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, and with the unbridled build up in nuclear armaments and other mass destruction weapons. Great interest has been aroused by the new

peace proposals put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries which create the prerequisites for making 1983 a turning point in the campaign for strengthening security and the removal of the nuclear threat both in Europe and worldwide.

Despite differences in the evaluation of certain events and developments in international life, most delegates expressed their resolve to take vigorous joint action not to allow the deployment of new American Cruise missiles in Europe, to seek an end to the arms race, to normalize international relations and to achieve disarmament.

DANGEROUS IMPERIAL AMBITIONS

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has issued a statement which reads in part as follows:

The broad sections of the international public have learnt with alarm and concern about the American administration's decision to set up the so-called Pentagon "Central Command" with a declared sphere of operation embracing the territories of 19 states of Asia and Africa. Placed under the command of this agency will be the American rapid deployment force, as well as Naval detachments, bases and other American military installations in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Ignoring the insistent demands by the peace-loving members of the public to lower the level of military activity and to exercise restraint in international affairs, the American ruling circles have launched a large-scale build-up of their interventionist strike capability in one of the planet's hot spots.

The White House decisions have been dictated by the dangerous imperial ambitions of the present American rulers who are nursing nightmarish plans of world domi-

nation seeking to prevent the newly liberated nations from progressing along the road of their own choice by using force of arms to submit them to American diktat. They also seek to intensify the neocolonialist exploitation of oil and other reserves in the region.

The Soviet public firmly condemns the creation of this new American command which is pregnant with a threat to peace and to the sovereignty and security of many developing countries.

The Soviet Committee fully supports the appeal from the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization that a campaign of mass action be launched against the setting up of the "Central Command".

INSOLENT ISRAELI CLAIMS

Beirut. Tel Aviv is deliberately trying to drag out its current talks with Lebanon, and with American backing to eventually achieve consideration of such a principally important matter for Lebanon as the withdrawal of the occupation forces from the country. Such is the opinion of many local observers. They stress

that there is growing support in Israel for building military bases in the occupied lands. Speaking to Jewish bankers in Jerusalem, Israeli defence minister Sharon stated that Israeli army will not leave southern Lebanon. We are planning, he said, to build at least three to five military bases there, to be manned by no

less than 750 Israeli servicemen. He further stressed that the occupation forces will rely, as before, on Major Haddad, who was convicted at one time for treason by a Lebanese military tribunal.

Haddad's "army" took part in the recent war games held by Israel in southern Lebanon during which large-scale offensive operations were worked out as part of the build-up in Tel Aviv's military preparations.



Lebanon. The Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila where carnage continued for several days in the middle of last September have since become a gloomy symbol of the Israeli occupation. Even today, they smell of rotting flesh, and one cannot walk without shuddering over the soil soaked with the blood of hundreds of innocent victims. In the photos: these are the conditions in which the Palestinian families which miraculously escaped extermination in the camp of Sabra now live; by one of the graves in which victims of the massacre in Chatila were buried; this woman and her sixteen-year-old daughter were lucky enough to escape death in Chatila. Photos AP-TASS

Yuri ANDROPOV'S MEETING WITH MOSCOW MACHINE-TOOL BUILDERS

Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has paid a visit to the Sargo Ordzhonikidze Engineering Plant, in Moscow.

Speaking to the plant's workers he declared that the major significance of the November 1982 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was contained not only in the trends it outlined for the further development of the country's economy but also in the fact that the decisions adopted at the Plenary Meeting take account of the problems which we come up against and could still come up against in the fulfillment of this year's plan.

What we produce, Yuri Andropov emphasized, often costs us too much. There is excessive expenditure in material, financial and manpower resources in some cases. This results in a disproportion between the growth of production and the population's monetary income.

What is the way out of this? We could, of course, take to the road of raising prices. But such a way does not suit us as the main method. Even though we do have certain shortcomings and discrepancies in our prices, which must be done away with. The main way for us is to raise the efficiency of production.

Not everything should be reduced to discipline, but we should begin precisely with discipline, with everyone fulfilling their quotas, their production assignments.

We need a conscious working discipline.

Our Party, the Soviet state, Yu. Andropov stressed, are doing everything to avert the threat of war and to protect peace. The greater our success and the stronger our economy—the stronger will our international position be and the stronger the peace on earth.

Yuri Andropov chatted with the plant's workers, Viktor Grishin, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, was present at the meeting.

COOPERATION MUST BE STRENGTHENED

Helsinki. The need for major decisions to improve the international political climate and to expand economic cooperation was stressed by Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish Prime Minister and Chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. Speaking at a press conference here, he emphasized that a return to the times of cold war would inevitably lead to a substantial weakening of international — mainly European — security, and to dwindling possibilities for setting up international economic cooperation.

2nd EDITION OF BREZHNEV'S 'REMINISCENCES' NOW OUT

The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishers in Moscow has published a second edition of L. I. Brezhnev's book, "Reminiscences". It includes the new chapters the author worked on in the last years of his life — "The Moldavian Spring", "The Space October" and "A Word About Communists". As in the previous chapters, Brezhnev here writes about the working people, scientists, and Party workers whom he met in Moldavia, in laboratories and design bureaus in Moscow and the Moscow Region, and in the Balkans, Comradeship is the subject of Kazakhstan. In the final chapter, "A Word About Communists", the author shares his thoughts about the Leninist Party and its historical role in the construction of socialism in this country.

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This year the winter has been very deceptive in Moscow. Short spells of frost interchange with periods of thaw and the snow melts before it has really covered the ground. Young Muscovites therefore are quick off the mark to build a snow fort or play snowballs.

SESSION ON INDIAN OCEAN

New York. This year's first session of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has begun here. Taking part in it are 46 states. The Committee's goal is to prepare for a conference to draft an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Much work was done at the preceding sessions. The socialist and non-aligned nations gave strong support to the important international initiative and put forward concrete proposals. Owing to the obstructive stand of the United States, however,

the first date set by the UN General Assembly for the convocation of the conference, in 1981, was disrupted. Now the second date of May 1983 faces a similar fate.

The United States is bent on militarizing the Indian Ocean. Nearly 30,000 million dollars have been set aside for the Pentagon plan for the "strategic reconquest" of the region. Most of the money will be used to modernize old and to create new military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and other countries.

AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN TALKS

Washington President Reagan and visiting Egyptian President Mubarak met in the White House to discuss the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. The strategic area included.

Speaking to correspondents after the talks, Ronald Reagan alleged that America is striving for "peace" in the Middle East and for the "territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence" in Lebanon.

It is a fact, though, that it was precisely with Washington's backing that Israel made a barbaric attack on that country and now adamantly refuses to withdraw its troops from Lebanese soil. Reagan's so-called peace initiative, which was discussed at the White House talks is but a cover-up for unqualified American support for the Israeli aggressors.

According to an administration spokesman, the Egyptian president stressed at the talks that top priority should be given to reaching agreement on an Israeli troop pullout from Lebanon. He also pointed the Tel Aviv policy of building settlements on the occupied Arab lands. At the same time, according to American official circles, Mubarak reaffirmed his loyalty

to the "peace treaty" with Israel, which is part of the Camp David deal.

FACTS and EVENTS

① Nearly 30 per cent of the eight thousand million pounds, which the Thatcher government in Britain has earmarked for the rearmament of the British submarine fleet with Trident-2 missile systems, will end up in the coffers of American arms manufacturers, writes "The Daily Telegraph" of London.

② In Japan, there was an eight per cent reduction in the production of oil products last year, the Japanese Ministry for International Trade and Industry reports.

③ Allegations by the US administration about some improvement in the June's human rights record in El Salvador are an outright lie, the "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper has been told by Antony Febbo, a spokesman for the Committee of Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. Last year alone, six thousand Salvadorans were killed or disappeared in the June's fall.



A cartoonist's impression of a cock-eyed policy.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

PROVOCATIVE MANOEUVRES

① At an emergency meeting, the Congress of Deputies in the Spanish Parliament approved by an overwhelming majority a bill granting autonomy to Madrid and the historical area of Estremadura.

② At a meeting in Bonn, delegates representing Social Democratic youth organizations from NATO countries have unanimously adopted an appeal to the states of Europe and to parties affiliated to the Socialist International denouncing the decision taken by NATO in December 1979 to manufacture and deploy 372 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

③ Reports from Bern indicate an inquiry has been launched into a transit shipment through Switzerland of a batch of arms destined for South Africa. It was sent from Britain to South Africa via the Zurich Airport.

Mexico City. Suppress TASS. The Americans have started preparations for military manoeuvres which are to begin on February 6 in Central America. Army units from different American bases are mustering in Honduras and weapons are being brought there, too. The concentration of troops is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Nicaraguan border. This new dangerous move by the United States has been met with indignation by the Mexican public, it being at variance with the Mexican proposals to seek as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the Central American problems. Prominent leaders of political parties in Mexico have protested against the American action. Representatives of the Socialist People's Party in the National Congress have moved a proposal to officially condemn the military manoeuvres in Central America.

RESPONSE AUSTRALIA: AN AMERICAN HOSTAGE?

According to the Australian defence minister Ian Sinclair, the nation's military spending has jumped up by 148 per cent over the past seven years. He reaffirmed Australia's commitment to raise military expenditure to three per cent of the gross national product and supported the Reagan administration's militaristic programme.

Strange as it may sound, his statement also focused on Europe: thus a minister from the Southern Hemisphere presses for the deployment of a new generation of American missiles in Europe and thus his concern over the mounting anti-nuclear movement there seems it is a menace.

But surely far more menacing for Australia is its close proximity to the island of New Guinea. An American nuclear beachhead for which Australia is now an important transit point here, isn't it? The American military bases on the island can hardly make the more secure for the people on the "green continent"? And what about Australia's refusal to support the idea that the Indian Ocean be declared a zone of peace?

The Australian public rightly reckons that the American bases and the joint defence agreement with the United States is a mine rather than a plus for the nation. The close military alliance with America jeopardizes the country's very existence, turning the region into a strategic target for a retaliatory strike in case of a global nuclear conflict.

In raising its military expenditure to nearly 5,000 million Australian dollars, willy-nilly, shows increasingly less concern for purely domestic needs. Inflation is running at an annual 12.3 per cent and the jobless now amount to over half a million, or 7.4 per cent of the labour force.

The one-sided orientation towards Washington is turning Canberra into an American hostage within the framework of the aggressive ANZUS alliance.

Sergei PHILIPPOV

CLASH IN THE AIR

New York. Not far from Jacksonville (NC), a small passenger plane collided with an F-4 fighter and fell into the Atlantic Ocean. As reported by the authorities, all the seven persons on board were killed. The fighter pilot managed to land his damaged aircraft at a military airfield.

The tragedy happened after the passenger plane departed from its course because of a heavy thunderstorm and fog. Two fighter planes were sent to intercept the "trespasser". In violation of elementary safety regulations the pilot of one of them came within dangerous range of the civilian aircraft and rammed it in conditions of poor visibility, literally pushing it into the ocean.

For nearly a month the US Air Force Command kept information about the incident secret. Its details became known only after a tape recording with a recording of the collision between the pilot and the controller of the local airport.

FACTS and EVENTS

① In Managua, the foreign ministers of Cuba and Bolivia have signed a document restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries which were broken off in 1984 under the pressure from Washington.

② The Greek Foreign Ministry has protested sharply to the American government over illegal landings by American Air Force planes on the airfield at the air base at Suda, on the island of Crete. American planes have repeatedly landed there without prior permission from the Greek authorities.

③ Over the years of independence, the population of Algeria has nearly doubled and now stands at over 20 million people. Population growth is promoted by the wide range of government measures to raise welfare standards.

④ The Zimbabwe government is taking vigorous measures to give land to the poorest farmers. More than 1.8 million hectares of land have already been bought by the government from white farmers for distribution among the rural poor.

⑤ Early this year, shrinking orders from sea freight caused by the recession in the capitalist world have led up 74 big Norwegian vessels with an overall deadweight of five million tonnes. This is one-fourth of all the deadweight of the Norwegian merchant marine.

Portugal in the clutches of foreign capital

Lisbon. Portugal is suffering to an increasing extent from the consequences of economic policies adopted by the cabinets of the "Democratic Alliance", a right-wing party coalition which has delivered the country into the hands of foreign capital.

In the near future Portugal will start payments on the 750-million dollar loan which it was granted in 1978 by 14 capitalist countries. The authorities in Lisbon at the time accepted the IMF recommendation that foreign credits be sought to reduce the 1.5 thousand million dollars balance of payments deficit. Now that the time has come to pay the loan back, however, the deficit has run into three thousand million dollars.

The example of Portugal is added confirmation of the way the IMF exerts pressure on minor states in the interests of imperialism, writes the Lisbon "Diario" newspaper.

REPRISALS IN CHILE

Santiago. Last year, Pinochet's fascist military junta in Chile arrested on political charges 1,789 people, or twice as many as in 1981.

The junta's victims are political and trade union leaders, workers, farmers, students, teachers and college professors, as well as people from other walks of life.

According to the Chilean Human Rights Committee, mass arrests were also made of people who had taken part in rallies and demonstrations — 6,756 all in all.

Of late, the dictatorship has begun to indulge on a wider scale in the deportation of undesirable people to remote uninhabited areas of Chile as well as to other countries.



It is in this manner that police in Copenhagen harass "squatters" — young people forced, due to lack of housing and money, to move into empty houses in the Danish capital.

Photo from "Ekstra Bladet"

Science and technology

UPDATED READING DEVICE

As part of more complex machines devices "reading" printed text have long ceased to be a technical miracle.

A recent model designed in the United States is even more "intelligent". It can read text printed in 25 kinds of typeface. A training phase enables it to change the typeface. It is set to "read" within 15 to 20 minutes. Its principle of operation is based on "optical palpitation" with a speed of between 20 and 30 characters a second.

WAS INDIA ONCE

PART OF ANTARCTICA?

One of the tasks facing scientists from the second Indian expedition who have landed on the Antarctic coast is to try to establish whether the subcontinent of India was ever part of Antarctica.

This theory was put forward following the discovery in India of rock with a composition and structure close to that in the South Pole.

The expedition consists of 28

FURNITURE OUT OF PAPER

In Czechoslovakia, the Prazske papirni factory is now producing eight types of furniture sets out of paper. Three of them are meant for children.

Each children's set consists of three pieces — an armchair, a table and a chair. The furniture is very lightweight and is as sturdy as that made of wood. On the outside it is covered with a plastic film and can thus be washed.

BONANZA IN OLD BRICKS

A technology for extracting metals like copper, gold and silver out of old refractory bricks has been developed by Bulgarian engineers. Examining discarded bricks they established that these contained up to five per cent of copper content as well as gold and silver in quantities which made their extraction a lucrative proposition.

SARSAT GETS UNDER WAY

Ottawa. The city of Trenton, Ontario, recently the venue for a ceremony to mark the start of the regular operation in Canada of the International SARSAT Space Programme designed to rescue crews of planes and ships in distress. The Soviet satellite of the Kosmos series is the main search component in the programme in which the following countries are taking part: the Soviet Union, Canada, the United States and France.

The "Gazette" of Montreal notes that under the search and rescue system devised for the programme, a Soviet satellite flying over Canada can spot the precise location of pilots and sailors in distress in a matter of minutes.

Last September, when the system was undergoing tests, the Soviet satellite helped save the lives of three Canadians and accurately locate the position of a crashed plane.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY

Commenting on the American attempts to impose their terms in economic relations with the socialist countries, the USSR Finance Minister Vasily Gorbuzov writes in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA as follows:

Violating the currency and credit arrangements which have taken years to build up with the CMEA countries representatives of the American administration are bringing direct pressure to bear not only on governments, but also on state and private banks from Western countries. This is a shortsighted policy.

Normal trade and economic relations, currency and credit arrangements are needed not only by the socialist countries. They also benefit business communities in the West and the public in general to whom economic cooperation with socialist countries means, inter alia, more jobs.

Sanctions and boycotts cannot affect mutual economic cooperation between the fraternal countries or the development of socialist economic integration. The states of the socialist community have an international currency and financial system with a collective currency of its own. Its highly autonomous nature reinforces the economic independence of the countries in the socialist community.

This is not to say, however, that the CMEA countries favour autarky policies. They believe in the development of cooperation with states having different socio-economic systems, and this, of course, includes the United States.

JAPAN: MILITARIZATION AND REVANCHIST SENTIMENT

Japan is boosting its militarization effort and this is shown among other things by the fact that the country has decided to increase its military expenditure by 6.5 per cent to reach 2,754 billion yen in the 1983 fiscal year, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

During his recent talks in Washington, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan took on unprecedented commitments, the newspaper says. He promised President Reagan to augment and expand Japan's military role in the Western Pacific and to step up military preparations in the country. The Prime Minister's promises are confirmed by a new five-year programme for the modernization of the armed forces worked out by Japan's military department. Tokyo is to embark on the implementation of the programme this year.

The unprecedented military build-up is accompanied by efforts to pave the way for a revival of revanchist forces in Japan. For the first time ever a resolution passed by the congress of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, held January 22, includes a demand to revise the constitution which prohibits Japan from maintaining armed forces and waging war. The lifting of restrictions on the use of armed forces is being openly discussed.

The actions of the ruling circles of the country are regarded by a majority of Japanese newspapers and by the press of neighbouring countries, says the newspaper as being at variance with the interests of peace and stability in the Far East. They aggravated tension in Asia and generate a threat to the security of the Japanese people itself as well as to the other countries in the region.

AMERICAN DOLLARS BACK UP REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

Last December President Reagan charged, after a one-day stay in El Salvador, that the country is heading for democracy and that he was ready to confirm that in due course, writes IZVESTIA.

Recently his words received formal confirmation when the State Department circulated a statement alleging that the government in El Salvador is making a serious effort to improve the human rights situation.

This "progress" amounts to the fact that, according to American Embassy estimates, over the last half year only 200 people were killed per month, whereas earlier there were many more deaths. Last year, according to the embassy, 2,722 civilians were murdered in El Salvador.

Using this as a pretext, the State Department is planning to give the regime there another 25,000,000 dollars for the purchase of American tanks, armoured personnel carriers, cannons, and helicopters to put down the insurgents in the country.

While bravely talking of freedom, human rights and other lofty ideals, the Republican administration is spending millions of dollars on aid to the overtly terrorist El Salvador regime, the newspaper emphasizes.

VIEWPOINT

Alexander KONOVALOV

The onerous burden of militarization

In present-day conditions the arms race amounts to inadmissible squandering of resources having extreme negative consequences on the national economies of all nations.

In the EEC countries, mounting military expenditure exacerbates the already keenly felt employment problem. By generating a demand for highly skilled specialists in specific areas, militarization, at the same time, cuts back on a far greater percentage of jobs in civil industries. Investigations carried out in the United States into its effects on employment revealed that every 1,000 million dollars set aside for military purposes result in the loss of as many as 9,000 jobs as compared with their use in the private sector and as many as 2,500 jobs as compared with their use for state and local administration needs.

Though the Soviet planned economy is free of unemploy-

ment our legitimate defence requirements hinder the rational use of manpower. The USSR, which suffered the greatest casualties in World War II, still feels the pinch of its demographic consequences and the labour force increment in the current five-year plan period will be significantly lower than in the previous period.

The deflection of a significant number of people into the armed services and for production of military hardware, etc., also slows down the implementation of projects, which once completed, would be a better way of satisfying people's needs.

The world pays a huge price for the fact that a considerable number of its skilled specialists are involved in military research and development. According to UN estimates, in the 70s this figure amounted to 20 per cent of the world's scientists and engineers, and it is still higher in the United

States: according to American estimates, it amounts there to 33 per cent.

Significantly, military expenditure cuts down on investment in civil industries, which, in turn, lower efficiency and leads to loss of competitiveness and foreign markets. "The New York Times" of March 14, 1982, for instance, wrote: "We are putting too much of our money and scientific and technical resources into defence, whereas they [the Japanese — ed.] putting it into Sony and Toyota and beating the entrails out of us in the domestic market".

Despite the obvious negative effects of the escalating arms race, the American leaders are out to boost it in the belief that it will hit the Soviet economy harder than the American one. In assessing the Pentagon military build-up directives for the next five years, "The New York Times" analyst R. Halloran described them as amounting to an

economic and technological war declared against the USSR even in peace time.

The need to maintain military parity with the United States forces the USSR to channel a significant part of its resources into the military area. This is an unnatural tendency for the Soviet economy, since the USSR is free of classes or social groups which could benefit economically from military spending.

As for the United States, it has a military industrial complex whose very evolution dictates a definite policy and the US administration is prepared to spend an increasing portion of its natural resources in order to advance the interests of this complex.

Such a policy is fraught not just with adverse economic and social repercussions — the mounting military expenditure in the United States — also boosts the arms race and escalates the risk of war.

Mindful of this fact, the recent Prague Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States urged NATO countries to reach practical agreements on freezing and the further reduction of military spending both in percentage and absolute terms. The resources thus released could be used for economic and social needs. Such should be the imperative of our times.

OF INTEREST

Visa for a python

When American film star Bo Derek arrived in New Zealand to take part in a new film together with her liming partner, customs officials refused to let the latter into the country even though his papers were in order. Bo's python was a python and New Zealand law forbids the importation of animals of any kind into the country.

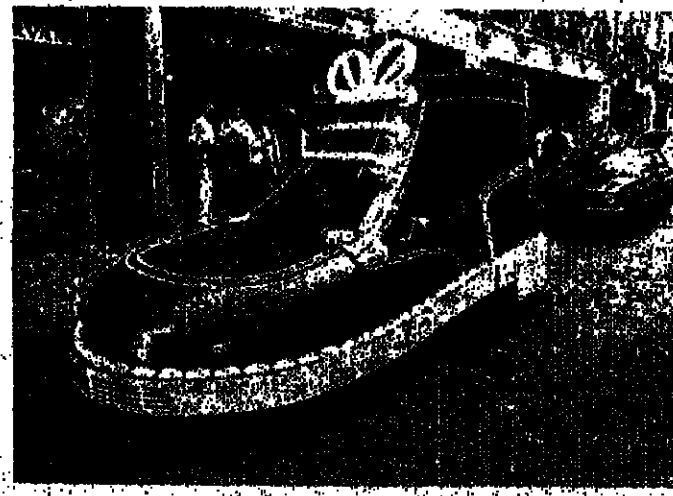
Eventually, however, a way round the law was found and an

exception was made for the American film-makers. Bo could bring her python into New Zealand because it was male. The customs' reasoning went as follows: a female could lay eggs, and then the little snakes would have to be caught all over the island.

Bootmobile

Kick-off This spectacular motor-bike is a normal Peugeot 64 family car. It is licensed for driving on the roads at 80 mph (80 kph).

Camera Press TASS



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE NORTHERN PART OF THE KAZAKH CAPITAL HAS BEEN TURNED INTO AN ENORMOUS BUILDING SITE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON A LARGE SECTION OF THE BIG ALMA-ATA CANAL. For 170 kilometers this canal will shift along the edge of the Zailiysky Ala-Tau foothills. By the end of 1985, the present five-year plan period the canal will have helped increase the amount of irrigated land in the republic suitable for the growing of crops by one and a half times.

● THE "PIERRE POUYADE", A NEW SOVIET CONTAINER CARRIER, HAS SET OUT ON ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM THE PORT OF RIGA. The Bulgarian-built ship is named after the commander of the French "Normandie-Niemen" air regiment which was part of Soviet Air Force division during World War II.

Vostochny: the Far East deepwater port

The construction has been completed of a container terminal for a new berth in the Port of Vostochny which stretches for half of a kilometer. This is the main project in the second phase of the Vostochny deepwater port in the Far East. Each berth in the port specializes in a certain sort of cargo. One transports coal, another — timber and woodchips, while the new berth is to handle container carriers. Complete automation of cargo handling operations will enable a ship to be loaded and unloaded within ten to twelve hours on average. Three large container carriers can be moored at the berth simultaneously. When the second phase goes into operation, Vostochny Port will be able to handle 17.4 million tonnes of cargo a year.



Ardenichan Valentin Kopylov, President of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Twenty-five years ago, the USSR government decided to set up the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Siberia was in need of "big science". Oil had been sought there for two decades, and large-scale industrial construction was planned. Siberia was rapidly developing into a land of electricity: a decision was taken to build the Sayans-Shushenskaya HEP station, the largest in this country. Many people were required to develop Siberia's generous natural resources. The yields of crops had to be increased, new types of wheat and fruit grown and new species of domestic animals bred. The numerous tasks facing this one of the most promising areas of the country, fell on the



● Work to design new economical wind motors is carried out in the laboratories under the guidance of Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Bogdan Voloskovsky. ● At the Institute of Cytology and Genetics at Akademgorodok, an experiment is being conducted in the domestication of foxes by means of selection. This enables scientists to obtain young foxes more often than they could from wild foxes.

AKADEMGORODOK: KEY TO SIBERIA'S DEVELOPMENT

shoulders of Akademgorodok, the new scientific centre built outside Novosibirsk, on the banks of the picturesque Novosibirsk Reservoir, popularly known as the Obkoye Sea. It only took a few years to put up the university buildings, scientific research institutes and laboratories, and the blocks of flats which make up the Akademgorodok community. Soviet scientists of world renown — Mikhail Lavrentyev, Sergei Khrushchev, and Andrei Trofimuk, to name but a few, were among the first to come and settle here from Moscow. They were followed by their students.

In its first ten years in operation, the Akademgorodok community became a leading scientific centre on a par with Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev. It played a major part accelerating the economic development of Siberia. It was at Akademgorodok that the future of this vast region was born.

200 oil and gas fields had been discovered in the west of Siberia alone by 1980. Today, looking for the main economic key to the development of this abundant land, scientists from Akademgorodok led by Academician Guri Marchuk, have drawn up the "Sibir" programme which is included as a separate section in the overall programme for scientific and technological progress in the country.



HOPE COMMON TO ALL MANKIND

Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich, who led an ecclesiastical delegation, representing the churches of the Soviet Union, to Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the members of his delegation were quite satisfied with the results of the meetings held.

The communiqué adopted as a result of the visit, the Metropolitan said, shows that the two sides devoted much attention to an important present-day issue affecting all people, Christians included, i.e., to disarmament, which means saving mankind from nuclear destruction.

The communiqué stresses, among other things, that "if we wish our planet, especially Europe, to survive, our countries should learn to trust each other. Peace is the concern not only of Christians. It is a hope common to all mankind and especially to those who have experienced the grave consequences of war... all preparations for war are immoral and unjust."

"Without disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament, the world will, as before, stagnate in fear," reads the joint communiqué. Therefore, the Metropolitan concluded, we pray that the leaders of our nations will continue talks on the limitation, control and reduction of arms.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST SECTIONS OF MAJOR PROJECTS IN THE LITHUANIAN FIVE-YEAR PLAN — A 1,500,000 KW REACTOR AT THE IGALINA NUCLEAR STATION AND THE POWER BLOCKS AT THE VILNIUS THERMAL POWER STATION WILL BE MADE OPERATIONAL THIS YEAR. This will not only help meet the growing needs of industry and agriculture in the republic, it will also mean an increase in the generation of electricity for the Unified Power Grid of the North-West of the Soviet Union.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



RUSSIA'S FIRST MUSEUM

This building on Vasilyevsky Island in Leningrad houses two museums—the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Memorial Museum of Lomonosov, the noted Russian scientist of the mid-18th century.

The foundation of the exhibits on display at the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, one of the world's major museums, was Peter the Great's Kunstkammer collection of curiosities. The Kunstkammer was created by Peter back in 1714 and was the prototype for Russia's first museum of natural history.

Today the museum has around 400,000 items collected by noted Russian explorers, and by expeditions mounted by the Academy of Sciences and the Geographic Society of the USSR. They are devoted to the culture and everyday life of the peoples of India, Indonesia, North and South America, Africa and Asia.

On view at the Lomonosov Memorial Museum are the great scientist's historical and literary works, optical instruments invented by him, instruments for studying electricity, equipment for his first chemical laboratory and mosaic panels which he also made.

The building in which the museum is housed is also of interest: one of the oldest in Leningrad, it was built in 1734 in Russian baroque style.

Around half a million people, among them many foreigners, visit the museum every year.

OF INTEREST

Steel nib portraits

Engineer V. Teleshov, of Moscow, has an unusual portrait gallery in his flat: miniature battlefields depicting writers of the past. Dante, Schiller, Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Ibsen and many others are stamped on steel nibs. Teleshov himself prefers to use ball-point pens, and the two thousand nibs of different shapes and sizes are a family heirloom.

The collection which is exactly a hundred years old was started by his grandfather, writer Nikolai Teleshov. Even while still at school, Nikolai put together a sizeable collection which he was to add to on a regular basis later.

During his honeymoon in "foreign parts", for instance, he enriched his portrait gallery with several hundred nibs of foreign manufacture.

In those days, rival firms producing pen nibs used to vie with each other for originality of their products. Some nibs were even used for writing. A pen was made to look like a sceptre

or the top of a banner staff. Graphomanes ticked their nibs with "magic" pens carrying portraits of writers, inventors and scientists. A person who possessed a "taken" like this could say that the pen was guided by the spirit of the man whose profile it depicted.

With time, Nikolai Teleshov's collection was passed down to his son and then to his great-grandson, each of whom has done his bit to replenish it.

Science and technology

MINIENGINE

The engineers drilling super-deep wells in the Kola Peninsula have given high praise to the minie engine made by students at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute.

The engine which can be held in the palm of the hand operates well under high temperatures and pressures. It is built into an electronic device which analyses rock content at a depth of over 11 thousand metres.

The minie engine has been recognized as being the best of the original instruments and systems recently invented by the Polytechnical student design bureau which incorporates about one thousand would-be engineers.

Many of their ideas have already been put into practice. For example, an automatic temperature controlling device for industrial shops as well as electronic devices for controlling city traffic.

WATER HYACINTHS FOR CLEAN WATER

It was not its beauty but its ability to absorb certain substances from water that attracted the attention of biologists to the exotic water hyacinth. Experts at the Institute for Alpine Physiology and Experimental Pathology attached to the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences believe this property of the water hyacinth could be of use in improving the purification of sewage water.

Even after full biological purification such water sometimes contains undesirable quantities of phosphorus, nitrogen and other substances which are conducive to the development of waterweeds. Such substances are absorbed by the roots of the hyacinth which also prevents water bloom and improves the quality of the water.

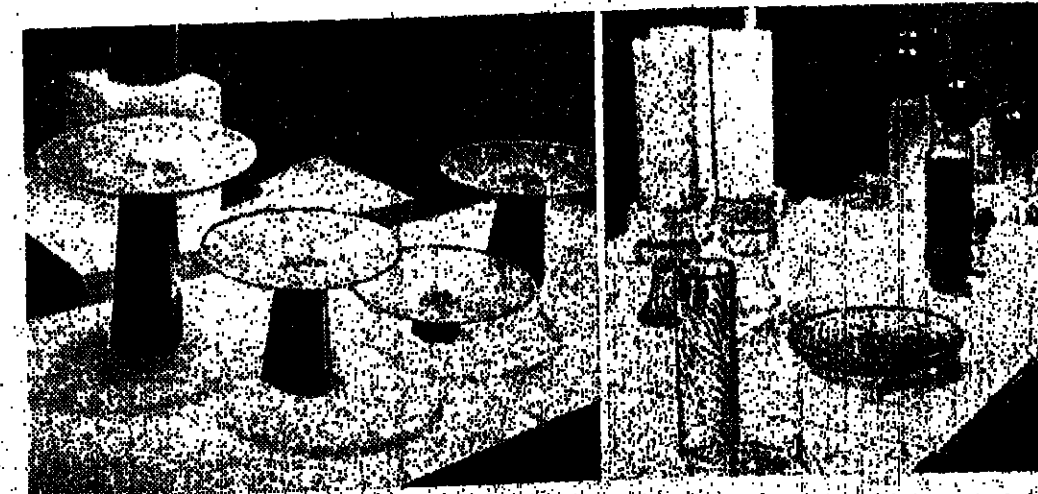
It was no easy job — it took about 20 years — getting the heat-loving South American plant to adapt to the harsh conditions of the Tien Shan foothills. Now hyacinth can stand temperatures of +2°C and will survive in winter under a PVC film. It grows and multiplies all year round in the warm waste water of industrial purification reservoirs.

A NEW RESERVE

Lake Kaz-Kol in Kazakhstan, famous for its unique underwater nut grove, has been made into a state-protected nature reserve. The ancient water nut tree, which has survived since the pre-glacial epoch till our day, has been entered into the Red Data Book of the USSR.

Today, this country has over 130 reserves for the protection of fauna and flora, the biggest system of reserves in the world. In the USSR reserves are created according to a master plan and in such a way as to encompass all the nature zones of our country.

Exhibition of glass



Some examples of Vladimir Filatov's glassware.

The exhibition of works by Vladimir Filatov now on view at 25 Gorky Street in Moscow features around a hundred items made by the artist in the best traditions of the Russian glass-blowing school.

The first owners of the "Kosmos" crystal vases made to Filatov's design were the pioneers of Soviet cosmonautics Yuri Gagarin, Gherman Titov, Valentina Tereshkova, and Valery Bykovsky. This work by the artist, which reflects in plastic form the heroic conquest of the "sixth ocean", is at the centre of the exhibition.

There are also many other objects of interest to be seen. Household glass items — graceful plates, goblets, glasses, candle holders and bottles done in old Russian style — are particularly popular. Visitors to the show, Filatov's success in this genre is explained by his long apprenticeship at the Gossvetlarskaya plant, one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the USSR.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LOOKING FOR JOBS IN THIS COUNTRY

Labour placement offices in this country have gone through considerable changes since the last unemployment landed a job and the labour exchanges were closed down, writes the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. This system is governed by the interest this country has taken in the fate of every man, and the concern over how to make him or her a useful member of society.

Today, citizens receive help in finding a job and in retraining for a new set of skills at the district branches of the city labour placement bureau. At these bureaux, an inspector will answer all questions concerning the character and conditions of jobs and employment, as well as provisions for everyday accommodations and recreation facilities that go with the job. He will tell any applicant what duties and professions are in demand, what pay is given, and other vital details.

The choice of vacancies is not limited to manual jobs. A short while ago, the Dzerzhinsky District branch in Moscow found a deputy director for an institute. The bureau in this district receives information about the need for engineering and technical staff from a hundred ministries, agencies, and other organizations. Very often this information is rather detailed. A request may come, for instance, for a specialist not merely with a higher education, but for a graduate from a specific college or university who studied in a specific department, and sometimes even under a specific professor.

This information is fed into a computer memory. Once you apply to an inspector from an employment bureau, he will encode your background and make a request, and in a half a minute a computer will display five types of vacancies. This information will continue to appear, some after time, until you choose a particular job.

An estimated ten thousand people seeking engineering and technical jobs will come to the Dzerzhinsky District bureau along this year.

OUR NEW GENERATION OF SCIENTISTS

Fifteen years ago, the Soviet Young Communist League awarded its first prizes for distinguished work in science and technology. Among the young scientists to receive these awards are some who went on to win state and Lenin prizes, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Over the past 15 years, a new generation of scientists, winners of the YCL prize, have joined the ranks of science. What are the distinguishing features of the new winners?

In the first place, the scale of the problems they have solved. The problems being tackled by young scientists today are wider in scope, and they require the use of means and methods which are often found in interdisciplinary sciences. They require new methods of collecting and processing information, which fifteen years ago were unavailable to young scientists for purely technical reasons. Today, a scientist working alone cannot obtain quick, high quality results because the problems he will be faced with are complex and require complex solutions.

That is why although the list of new prize-winners contains the names of individual scientists working on their own, it is mainly taken up by teams however small. Secondly, there is an evident tendency to derive scientific problems from the thick of life, and when they have been solved to immediately put them to practical use.

TURNING PERMAFROST INTO AN ALLY

This country has the world's only scientific establishment whose main task is to study the origins, development, composition, and structure of permafrost and underground ice. The Institute, whose headquarters are in the city of Yakutsk, has an enormous field of operation, stretching from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Pamirs-Mountains, i.e., wherever there is permafrost. Its aims are described in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

In pebbled like Yakutia, Chukotka, or in the north of

Siberia, the surface layer of moss covers a maze of powerful veins of ice which constitute permafrost.

In its usual state, permafrost is as hard as concrete, but if one as much as touches it, it turns into bog.

It is evident, therefore, that the "taming" of permafrost will considerably reduce the expenditure on the development of Siberia and the Far East. Soviet scientists have done much to solve this problem. Among other things, they have done regional research on the major complexes in Siberia. Here we have the gas-bearing provinces in the north of Western Siberia, the territory of the Yakutsk industrial complex, and building sites of major hydroelectric power projects.

Neither can the builders of gas pipelines do without specialists in permafrost.

Their methods of building houses and industrial structures on pile foundations and fitted with thermosiphons, for example, are used in Alaska and Canada while the Institute's designs are applied in the United States, Sweden, Norway, and France, the newspaper noted.

NATIONAL ROOTS OF ART

In the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, Boris Terentiev, Chairman of the Board of the Moscow Branch of the RSFSR Composers Union, writes about a modern composer and the national spirit.

I think that genuine art is impossible without national roots. If an artist does not feel the native soil beneath his feet, he dries up. This does not mean that national art should be confined to the arrangement of folk songs, and folklore quotations in symphonies. What is at stake here is a profound understanding of the nature and spirit of the people. And this can manifest itself in a number of different ways.

An artist must be in step with the times. Yet, the present-day is a broad and I would even say boundless notion. On the one hand, modern pieces reflect the events and phenomena taking place today. They are contemporary in theme and deal with urgent problems of the day. But a piece of music devoted to an eternal subject can be equally modern provided it combines an individual approach with a national basis.

VIEWPOINT

EVERYONE GAINS FROM CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Sergel IVANKO,
Head of the Department
of External Relations, USSR
Ministry of Culture

The preservation of peace and development of large-scale and dynamic cooperation are the principles on which we base the cultural exchange we maintain today with more than 120 countries of the world. Our cooperation with 80 of these countries, which include the socialist states is based on intergovernmental agreements. We also have solid ties with countries like Austria, Italy, Finland, France, the FRG and others.

January is regarded as "dead season" for tours. However, Soviet companies have given performances during this month in more than 20 countries. In turn, more than 40 Soviet towns and cities have hosted foreign companies from 15 countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America.

If we turn to the major events of the coming year, the most outstanding are the Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR to mark the 30th anniversary since the national uprising; the festivals of Czechoslovak Theatre and of Austrian Music; the USSR Days in Dortmund, West Germany; a Festival of Soviet Music in Japan, and Days of the Russian Federation in Bulgaria. Talking off on tour will be the leading Soviet music and theatre companies, symphony orchestras, choirs, folk song and dance groups, and dance ensembles and soloists. I think that this choice is good enough to suit even the most demanding of Soviet audiences whether they be fond of the classics, show business or folk song and dance.

Apart from the more traditional forms of cultural contacts we also continue to expand our exhibition links. The exhibition of works by artists from the socialist countries — "Artists in the Struggle for Peace" for instance — was a great success in West Germany. No less useful are joint events and Soviet participation in international contests and festivals, including of such major stature, as those in Vienna, Edinburgh, Athens, and Avignon. Libraries and other cultural establishments expand contacts with their foreign counterparts, and joint plays and musical productions are staged.

Plans for cultural exchange for 1983 envisage foreign tours by dozens of Soviet companies and hundreds of Soviet soloists. An equally large number of foreign performers will be coming to the USSR. Our colleagues in other countries often fail to receive subsidies for cultural exchange with the Soviet Union, we hope despite this fact, that this year, they will be able to honour their commitments undertaken under intergovernmental agreements. For our part, all scheduled tours for, companies and soloists will go ahead as planned.

A Russian proverb says, it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. In this way we shall come to know and understand each other better. We will be taking another step towards consolidating world peace, enriching ourselves spiritually.

ENTERTAINMENT

All colours of the 'Rainbow'

Two programmes — "Traditional Dances of Alsace" (France) and "The Art of Cultural Singing in Mongolia" (Mongolia) — won the jury prizes at the "Rainbow-83" International TV festival of folk art programmes.

In the course of five days nearly 40 countries presented recordings of performances by folklore groups, of concerts of folk music and of national feasts and rituals.

There are two parts to the festival. The first stage, which is already over, took part at the Moscow Central TV Studios. An international jury chaired by Igor Melnikov, artistic director of the Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR, assessed the performances. The second stage involves the verdict of a viewers' jury running into millions of people. Over a period of ten months Soviet TV viewers will select the best of the "Rainbow" programmes.

Inspired by Beethoven

Inspired by the life-enhancing music of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony Tugul Narmanbekov, an Azerbaijani artist, painted his canvas, "In the World of Beethoven". It is the start of a new series of paintings on which the artist set to work on his return from a trip to the USSR where a one-man show of his work was on display.

Narmanbekov is simultaneously working on a series of paintings dedicated to Cologne Cathedral, a masterpiece of world architecture. He hopes to put there on show at a joint exhibition with Otto Dressler, his colleague from Munich, to be held this year in Moscow.

Cologne Cathedral and Beethoven's music, created by the genius of the German people, belong to the whole of mankind, Narmanbekov says. We must not allow these and other great creations to perish in the flames of a nuclear holocaust. Art must speak out in defence of peace and promote the consolidation of the human community.



The Moscow Ballet on ice: scenes from their latest production.

MOSCOW BALLET ON ICE

Ballet on ice, a synthesis of ballet, music, circus and figure skating, only originated in the 30s, and therefore the 25-year jubilee of the Moscow Ballet on ice is quite an occasion.

Professor Leonid Lavrovsky, formerly chief choreographer at the Bolshoi Theatre, and Arnold Aronov, the author of many variety and circus programmes, set up the company and devised its first programme.

From the first competition trials, which drew 700 entrants

from 19 towns and cities, 56 of the most talented male and female competitors were chosen to form the company. Many of them had no acting skills and had never even performed on stage before. They had to perfect their figure skating and to concentrate on the theory and practice of classical and character dancing.

The company's premiere took place on February 15, 1959 at the Luzhniki Palace of Sport in Moscow where they performed

a programme called "The Winter Fantasy". This was followed by "The Snow Symphony", the colourful "Moscow Stars" and the fairylike "Starry Symphony".

The company's latest production now to be seen at the Small Arena, in Luzhniki, is a delicate and organic blend of music and choreography. The splendid costumes and colourful settings underscore the grace, virtuosity, adroitness and speed of the company's star

skaters. This is a real ice feat, a symphony of dance and music, colour and plasticity.

There are many well-known names in the figure skating world in the company: among them three times national champion Lyudmila Bakulina; twice national title winner, Master of Sport International Class Tatyana Volynskaya; twice national champion Alexander Bolchuk; and Sergei Chetverukhin, world ice programme champion, many time world, European and Olympic silver medalist, and Merited Master of Sport of the USSR.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

STENDHAL EXHIBITION

Editions of Stendhal's works, published in his lifetime, are on display at an exhibition which has opened at the Alisher Navoi Library in Uzbekistan, in honour of the great French writer's bicentenary. On view are copies of his novels, "Le Rouge et le Noir", published in Paris in 1830, and "Le Chanson de Roland". Also on display is the first of Stendhal's books to have been published in the Russian language exactly 100 years ago. It has been established that this collection of Stendhal's works was presented to the Turkestan people's library in the 1890s by young Petersburg teachers. The library that had just been opened at the time was the first of its kind in Central Asia.

New play about Mozart and Salieri

The first night took place recently at the Corky Theatre in Leningrad of the play "Amadeus" which once again recreates the tragic story of Mozart and Salieri. This is the first time that the above play by Peter Shaffer, a modern British dramatist, has been produced on the Soviet stage.

We were attracted by the play's bright characters and by a new approach to the problems which has puzzled the world's artists for so many years, said Georgi Tovstonogov, the director of the theatre who staged the play. The main philosophical message in "Amadeus" corresponds to Pushkin's idea of the incompatibility of "genius with evil". However, Shaffer puts the accent on how the terrible plan germinates in the mind of Salieri, a man prepared to do anything so as to make his name immortal.

BOOKS FOR OUR AFGHAN FRIENDS

Afghan readers will soon be able to familiarize themselves with the works of Azerbaijani literature. A whole library of books specially aimed at Afghan readership has been compiled by the Azerbaijani publishers. Works by Nizami and Rumi as well as by other classical Azerbaijani poets and by modern writers have been published in Farsi.

Children's literature, including Russian and Azerbaijani fairy tales, textbooks, and the colourful volumes of the "Encyclopedia of Nature" with the text written in verse by Azerbaijani popular poet Rasul Rza, occupy a special place in the literature put out for Afghanistan.

NOVOSIBIRSK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN ITALY

The Symphony Orchestra of the Novosibirsk Philharmonic Society had a great success on its second Italian tour, giving performances in 11 towns. The Italian press gave wide coverage to the tour. The Novosibirsk orchestra could even play in the

We were in the middle of a performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's symphonic poem, "Sheherazade", at a concert we gave in the Sicilian city of Messina, said the orchestra's chief conductor Arnold Kels—when suddenly the lights went out. The members of the orchestra went on playing the piece from memory, however, giving a clear and harmonious interpretation of the music.

A major part of our programme was devoted to the works of Russian classical composers. Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony for instance, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sheherazade" and Stravinsky's "Card Party". For encores we played pieces by Tchaikovsky, Khachaturian and Mendelssohn. The well-known Soviet violinist, N. Ilya Gutman, took part in the concerts, giving performances of the concertos for violin and orchestra by Schumann and Saint-Saens.

WHAT'S ON?

February 1-4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 4 — A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 2—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 2—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 3—Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet) 4—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St), 2—Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera), 3 — McLaughlin, "Boomerang", Khachaturian, "Cavane-Suite" (one-act ballet), 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 3 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadriga", 4—Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

For Happiness (Lenfilm Studios, USSR).

A musical comedy which tells about a young family from a small town which

nearly broke up because it failed to understand what true happiness is.

Cinema: "Imeni Moskvit" (25 Bakhrushina St), Metro Pervetskaya.

Broken to Smithereens (Hug Gary).

About the adventures that befall a talented designer.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

All-Union Museum for Decorative, Applied and Folk Art (Delovaya St), 1 — "Rostov Bar" (one-act ballet), 2 — "Rostov Bar" (one-act ballet), 3 — "Rostov Bar" (one-act ballet), 4 — "Rostov Bar" (one-act ballet).

Friendship House (42 Prospekt Kalinina), About 60 works (graphic, batik) on: 100 years of three Soviet artists. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro: Arkovskaya.

BUSINESS

FATA IN SECOND PLACE

On the whole, 1982 was a record year for us in the overall value of the contracts we have concluded, said Giorgio Dazzi, commercial director in charge of relations with CMEA countries of the Italian Fata company. In its volume of trade with the USSR Fata takes second place among Italian firms.

We have been co-operating with the USSR for more than 20 years, but we well remember the successful start of this co-operation, particularly our supplies of equipment for the automation of load handling operations, and also internal factory transport for VAZ and KamAZ, the Soviet automobile giants.

Developing, jointly with Soviet foreign trade organizations, tyre

making technology, we succeeded in achieving a level of automation that made the Soviet factories, employing this system, into the most advanced in the world. We are now considering possibilities for joint supplies of "tyre factories of the future" to third countries.

Without exports to the USSR, our company would not survive, stressed Giorgio Dazzi. The Soviet market accounts for 60 to 65 per cent of all our deliveries, and this is worth fifty million dollars.

Fata also buys Soviet products. It has imported Soviet lathes, and is now examining possible purchases of Soviet-made electric drives and electronic components for robots.

Contacts and contracts

Under contracts between V/O Machineexport and the Indian Bhilai Steel Plant and Coal India Ltd., India is to receive in 1983 a batch of large assemblies for rolling mills, quarry walking excavators and machine tools for boring explosion walls.

The Locomotive-Making Factory in Riga has manufactured a batch of ER-31 electric trains which has been sent to Yugoslavia for the railway unit at Novi Sad. Soviet electric locomotives are widely used by Bulgarian railways. Nearly 80 trains manufactured in Riga link Sofia with the seaports and industrial centres of Bulgaria.

International exhibitions in 1983

In 1983, this country will host 19 international exhibitions, some of them in places other than Moscow. Each constituent republic will also hold exhibitions associated with the key branches of the Soviet economy.

In May and June, "Automation-83" (the second international exhibition of this kind to be held in the USSR, will take place at Sokolniki Park and Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex. The firms on display will include automatic control systems for public transport, trade and municipal services.

"Interpolygraphmash-83" will be dedicated to the modern technologies employed in the production of newspapers, magazines and books. Visitors will be able to see the complete cycle involved in the production of printed matter.

In August, the city of Donetsk will be the venue of the international "Coal-83" exhibition.

In the autumn, an international exhibition of equipment for drilling and for the operation of oil and gas wells will open in Baku. "Science-83" is the name of an exhibition to open in Moscow on September 6. Medical diagnostic equipment will be on display in one of its sections.

Timed to coincide with the Tenth International Congress of Rheumatologists in Moscow will be an international specialized exhibition, "Rheumatology-83".

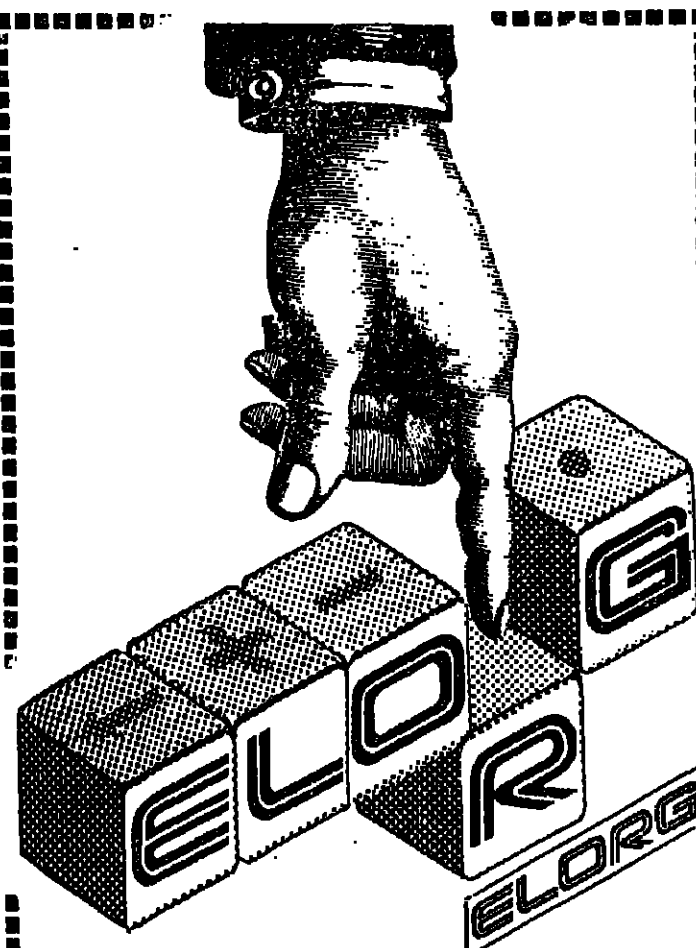
On accordance with a UNESCO decision, this country has been granted the right to hold the first international congress on biospheric preserves. It is to take place at the end of September in the Byelorussian capital Minsk.

Intourist news

BURNS CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

For the ninth time now, the lovers of the poetry of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, celebrated his birth anniversary in Moscow. This time over 300 Scots, members of the Scotland-USSR Friendship Society, and Soviet activists of the USSR Great Britain Society, gathered in the Smirny Sky, the bear hall of a celebration hotel for a celebration supper.

William E. Taylor, who chaired the gathering, said: "In his eulogy of Burns, 'Anniversary celebrations' of our great compatriot in hospitable Moscow are now a tradition. It is a pleasure each time to meet old friends and acquire new



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SOVIET TRACTORS SOUTH OF RIO GRANDE

The first tractors bearing the trademark "Made in USSR" appeared in Latin America only two decades ago. Today there are thousands of them there. They are at work in the fields of Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Ar-

gentina, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Grenada, Bolivia, Uruguay and other countries.

These are mostly Belarus machines produced by the Minsk tractor plant in Byelorussia.

USSR-AFGHANISTAN: EXPANSION IN TRADE

A protocol on trade between the USSR and Afghanistan for 1983 envisages continued growth of mutual exchanges.

The Soviet Union will export to Afghanistan machines and equipment, oil products, ferrous metals, fertilizer, timber, paper,

textiles and entertainment and household items. From Afghanistan the USSR will import natural gas, cotton, wool, minor leather raw materials, dried fruit and citrus fruit, oil yielding seed, carpets and other goods. The two countries also signed an agreement on transit matters.

ones. Why do we come to the USSR, you may ask me because in your country, like nowhere else in the world, they like, understand, and read the Scottish poet, who glorified the great ideas of humanism and freedom. And it our modest activities help bring the day nearer when everywhere people become brothers, as Robert Burns simply and wisely foretold, this would be the best monument to the poet.

For the first time, the concert programme featured Gypsy songs sung by Rudko and Nikolai Volskiy. The guests were entertained by their performance just as they were enchanted by other Soviet and Scottish artists who performed Burns' works.

The trip was organized by Sovacot-Tours' Limited and Intourist.

Maria AKIAROVA

As always, the visitors highlight was a presentation by pipe-sound Jimmie McCallum.

